

THE MEDICAL NEWS AND LIBRARY.

VOL. X.

JUNE, 1852.

No. 114.

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SIMON'S LECTURES,

TWELVE PAGES.

MEDICAL PROGRESS.

Proceedings of the Fifth Meeting of the American Medical Association.

RICHMOND, VA., TUESDAY, May 4, 1852.

The Association met in the Second Presbyterian Church at 11 o'clock, the President, Dr. Moultrie, in the chair.

Dr. James Beale, president of the Medical Society of Virginia, and chairman of its Committee of Reception, welcomed the delegates to the city of Richmond.

Dr. Haxall, chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, read a list of the delegates who were present, and who answered to their names as follows: From Maine, 2; New Hampshire, 1; Massachusetts, 17; Rhode Island, 6; Connecticut, 9; New York, 28; New Jersey, 8; Pennsylvania, 33; Delaware, 3; Maryland, 10; Virginia, 90; North Carolina, 5; South Carolina, 13; Georgia, 4; Alabama, 4; Louisiana, 2; Tennessee, 2; Kentucky, 8; Ohio, 10; Michigan, 1; Illinois, 3; Missouri, 6; Iowa, 1; District of Columbia, 6; U. S. Navy, 1; Foreign, 2. Total, 275.

Dr. Hays, of Pa., offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That a committee of one from each State, to be selected by its own delegation, be appointed to nominate suitable officers for the Association.

The resolution having been adopted, the Association took a recess of ten minutes, to allow the delegations to appoint the Nominating Committee.

At the expiration of the recess, the President announced the Nominating Committee as follows:

Maine, Isaac Lincoln; New Hampshire, Jeremiah Blake; Massachusetts, Jacob Bigelow; Rhode Island, H. W. Rivers; Connecticut, Charles Hooker; New York, Joseph M. Smith; New Jersey, G. R. Chitwood; Pennsylvania, G. W. Norris; Delaware, H. F. Askew; Maryland, G. S. Gibson; District of Columbia, C. Boyle; Virginia, James Beale; North Carolina, James H. Dickson; South Carolina, H. R. Frost; Georgia, C. B. Nottingham; Alabama, A. Lopez; Kentucky, W. L. Sutton; Missouri, C. A. Pope; Ohio, D. Tilden; Illinois, D. Brainard; Michigan, Z. Pitcher; Iowa, J. H. Rauch; Tennessee, Paul F. Eve.

The Secretary then called the roll, and the members present having answered to their names, the President delivered the annual address.

The Nominating Committee reported the following for officers of the Association:—

For President.—Beverley R. Wellford, of Va.

For Vice-Presidents.—Jonathan Knight,

Published Monthly by BLANCHARD & LEA, Philadelphia, at One Dollar a year, and sent GRATUITOUSLY to all subscribers of the "American Journal of the Medical Sciences," who remit the Annual Subscription, Five Dollars, in advance.

In no case will this work be sent unless the money is paid in advance. This should pay postage as a newspaper. Each number of the "Medical News and Library" weighs between one and two ounces. Subscribers will therefore, under the new postage law, pay in advance for each quarter as follows:—

For any distance under 50 miles	.	.	1½ cts. per quarter.
do.	do.	between 50 and 300	2½ " "
do.	do.	do. 300 and 1000	3½ " "
do.	do.	do. 1000 and 2000	5 " "

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M. D., of Conn.; James W. Thomson, M. D., of Delaware; Thomas Y. Simons, M. D., of South Carolina, and Charles A. Pope, M. D., of Miss.

For Treasurer.—D. Francis Condie, M. D., of Pennsylvania, in place of Dr. I. Hays, who declined a re-election.

On motion of Dr. Atlee, of Pennsylvania, it was

Resolved., That the officers thus nominated be and are hereby elected the officers of the Association for the ensuing year, and that the Nominating Committee be requested to nominate Secretaries, and to decide upon the next place of meeting at as early a period as possible, the present secretaries to retain their offices until other nominations are made.

This resolution having been adopted, the gentlemen nominated were declared the officers of the Association for the ensuing year; and on motion of Dr. Atlee, of Pa., a committee of three, consisting of Drs. Atlee, of Pa., Haxall, of Va., and Eve, of Tenn. were appointed a committee to announce his election to Dr. Wellford, and conduct him to the chair.

Dr. Wellford having taken the chair, returned his thanks for the honour conferred upon him.

Dr. F. C. Stewart, of New York, offered an invitation to the Association to make the city of New York the next place of meeting.

On motion of Dr. Boyle, this and all similar invitations were referred to the Committee of Nominations.

Dr. Hays, of Pa., offered the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved., That the report of the Committee to which was referred the resolution offered at the meeting last year, by Dr. Wood, in relation to the constitutionality of receiving delegates from colleges exclusively of dentistry and pharmacy; and, likewise, the preamble and resolutions of the Philadelphia County Medical Society, and other subjects, be made the order of the day for tomorrow morning.

Dr. Hays also offered the following resolution:—

Resolved., That the report of the Committee of Publication and on Prize Essays be made the special order for the afternoon session.

Dr. Phelps, of New York, moved that

when the Association adjourn, it will adjourn to meet at 4½ o'clock this afternoon.

This resolution was adopted.

Dr. Haxall, chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, offered the following preamble and resolution, which were unanimously adopted:—

The American Medical Society in Paris being so constituted that it would be entitled to representation if it existed in this country, and as it is recognized abroad as an American institution:—

Resolved., That the delegates accredited to the Association by the American Medical Society in Paris, be and are hereby invited to take seats in this body.

Dr. Drake read the following resolutions, which were laid on the table.

1. *Resolved.*, That every report on a medical or other scientific subject shall be referred to a select committee, to be read, analyzed, and reported on to the Association; said select committee indicating its general character and worthiness of publication, provided the authors of every report shall have the right of appealing to the Association.

2. *Resolved.*, That no report shall be read before the Association until it has been examined and reported on by the committee to which it may be referred; nor then, but under an order of the Association.

3. *Resolved.*, That no report shall be published in the Transactions of the Association but in virtue of its order.

4. *Resolved.*, That all professional and other scientific communications made to the Association, shall be referred and treated like the reports of committees.

5. *Resolved.*, That the President, Vice-Presidents, and Secretaries of the Association shall be charged with the appointment of the aforesaid committees, being themselves eligible for such appointments.

6. *Resolved.*, That the authors of all reports and papers aforesaid, shall have the privilege of reading and explaining the same before the committees.

On motion, the Association adjourned till 4½ o'clock P. M.

May 4.—Afternoon Session.

Dr. B. R. Wellford called the Association to order at 4½ o'clock P. M.

Dr. D. Paul Lajus offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That Dr. Brown-Sequard, of Paris, be invited to occupy a seat among the delegates at the present meetings of the Association.

Dr. Paul F. Eve, from the Committee on Nominations, then reported that the committee had *resolved*—

1. That St. Louis be designated as the place for the meeting of the Association in 1853.

2. That Drs. P. C. Gooch, of Virginia, and John S. Moore, of Missouri be nominated for secretaries.

On motion, the report was laid on the table.

Dr. Isaac Hays read the report of the Committee on Publication and the reports of the Treasurer, which were accepted; and the following resolutions, appended to the report of the Committee of Publication, were unanimously adopted:—

1. *Resolved*, That the assessment for the present year shall be *three dollars*.

2. *Resolved*, That the Committee of Publication be authorized to fix the price at which the Transactions for the present year will be furnished to such of the members of the Association as shall remit the amount decided upon by the committee, within a specified time (to be fixed also by them). And that it shall be the duty of the said committee to issue a circular informing the members of the terms upon which the Transactions will be furnished to them.

3. *Resolved*, That the committee be further authorized to take such measures as they may deem expedient in relation to the disposal of the copies of the Transactions remaining after all such members are supplied, who shall comply with the terms set forth in the circular of the committee.

On motion of Dr. Ives, the vice-presidents were requested to take seats allotted to them in front of the President's chair.

Dr. Hayward presented the report from the Committee on Prize Essays, entitled *On Variations of Pitch in Percussion and Respiratory Sounds, and their Application to Physical Diagnosis*, and which was deemed worthy of the prize, and broke the seal of the packet containing the name of the author of the essay. The author proved to be Dr. Austin Flint, of Buffalo, N. Y., to whom the prize was awarded, and the report was referred to the Committee of Publication.

The report of the Committee on the Me-

dical Botany of the U. S., for 1850-'51, from Dr. A. Clapp, chairman, was presented and referred to the Committee of Publication.

Dr. Drake called up his resolutions offered at the morning session, which were read and discussed. On motion of Dr. Lopez, of Alabama, they were indefinitely postponed.

The reports from the regular standing committees were then called for in order, and were severally laid over or continued.

Letters were read from Dr. J. B. Johnson, of Missouri, asking to be excused from further duty as chairman of the Committee on Epidemic Erysipelas, which was granted; and Dr. Thomas Reyburn, of Missouri, asking that the committee on the Epidemics of Missouri, Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin, be continued, which was also granted.

Dr. R. W. Haxall, of Virginia, read a short report of the progress of the committee on the Epidemics of Virginia and North Carolina, and asked to be continued, which request was granted.

Dr. Wm. A. Patteson presented to the Association an invitation from W. P. Tunstall, President of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, to an excursion on their road on Friday, 7th May, which was accepted; and, on motion, the acknowledgments of the Association were voted to the Company for their courteous invitation.

On motion of Dr. Askew it was *resolved*, that, when the Association adjourned, it adjourn till 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning, and that it sit from 9 A. M. till 2 P. M.

On motion of Dr. Gooch, the editorial corps were invited to take seats on the floor.

On motion, the Association then adjourned.

Wednesday Morning, May 5, 1852.

The Association met at 9 o'clock—the President, Dr. Wellford, in the chair.

The minutes were read and approved.

The Secretary informed the Association that he had inclosed copies of the preambles and resolutions adopted by the Association at their sessions of 1850-51, relative to assimilated rank of the medical staff of the army and navy, to the several departments ordered by the resolution. From Dr. Harris, chief of the bureau of medicine and surgery, he had received a letter approving of the course of the Association, which letter was read.

Dr. Pinkney, of the navy, asked leave to read a memorial which he had prepared to

present to Congress, on the subject of assimilated rank. Leave being granted, the memorial was read and explained by its author.

Dr. Cox, of Maryland, offered the following resolutions:—

Resolved unanimously, That this Association approves the memorial emanating from Surgeon Ninian Pinkney, of the U. S. Navy, and respectfully asks of Congress a calm and dispassionate consideration of its contents; and we, the representatives of the medical profession in the United States, will anxiously await a decision, confidently believing that the relief asked for in the memorial on behalf of the medical corps of the navy, will be granted.

That it is a matter of great interest to the medical profession at large that an act of congress be formally incorporated into the national legislation, and at the present session, which shall define clearly and definitely the relative rank of the medical officers of the navy.

That the bill proposed by Surgeon Ninian Pinkney is approved by this Convention, and earnestly recommended as forming a proper and equitable basis for an adjudication of the relative rank, and that this Convention will regard any scale less satisfactory to the medical officers of the navy, as unjust to them, and degrading to the profession at large.

That the Secretary of this Convention be directed to address a copy of these resolutions, together with the memorial of Dr. Pinkney, to the Secretary of the Navy and the presiding officers of both houses of Congress.

On motion of Dr. Yandell, of Kentucky, these resolutions were referred to a committee of three, to be appointed by the President.

Dr. Atkinson, of Virginia, offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That we have listened with great pleasure to the able and eloquent remarks of Dr. Ninian Pinkney, in vindication of the honour and interests of the profession, and that we will second his efforts to obtain justice at the hands of Congress by every means in our power, which was referred to the same committee.

Dr. Hayward, of Boston, offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That no member of the Association be allowed to speak longer than ten

minutes at a time, nor more than twice on the same subject.

Which was unanimously adopted.

Dr. Simons, of S. C., offered the following preamble and resolutions:—

The accumulation of passengers who are emigrants, crowded in ships coming to our shores from foreign ports, having in a great many instances numerous cases of aggravated fever, many of which prove fatal, and likewise producing similar results at the lazarettoes, and even cities; the number, likewise, of sick arriving from California, and some of the South American ports, and the fact that none of these vessels are required by law to have physicians or surgeons on board, seem deserving of our attention as conservators of health, and as an act of humanity and duty on the part of the American Medical Association, to bring these facts respectfully to the consideration of Congress, and to request its legislation thereon:—

But it therefore resolved, That the American Medical Association do memorialize Congress to require all vessels carrying steerage passengers on the sea to have a surgeon on board.

Resolved further, That a committee of this Association be appointed to draw up a memorial to Congress, making such suggestions as it may deem fit as regards the importance of this measure.

On motion of Dr. Wood, of Pa., the resolutions were laid on the table for the present.

Dr. Storer asked a suspension of the regular order, to enable him to bring to the notice of the Association a scurrilous attack upon him as the chairman of the Committee on Obstetrics, which he pronounced to be malignant, vindictive, and false; and which he would not have noticed had it been directed against him personally.

Dr. J. B. Flint, of Ky., proposed the following as an alteration of the Constitution; which, according to the rule, was laid over till the next meeting:—

It is proposed to alter the Constitution, in the fifth article of it, so as to provide that, instead of the annual volume of Transactions, the Association may establish and maintain a quarterly journal, to be a medium for the publication of its proceedings, and of the most valuable contributions of its members—an organ of resolute and impartial criticism, and an official exponent and ad-

vocate of the views of the Association on medical science, education, and ethics.

The report of the Committee to which was referred the resolution of Dr. Wood, and other subjects, being the special order of the day, Dr. Hays, the chairman, reported:—

I. In favour of the interpretation of the Constitution given in the resolution of Dr. Wood, that colleges exclusively of dentistry and of pharmacy are not to be recognized as among the bodies authorized to send delegates to the meetings of the Association.

II. In relation to the preamble and resolutions of the Philadelphia County Medical Society.

III. A more equitable plan of representation than the present one as required by the resolution offered by Dr. Atlee.

The plan proposed by the committee is as follows:—

To strike out from the Constitution the whole section which relates to members, except the last paragraph, and to insert in its place the following:—

The delegates to the meetings of the Association shall collectively represent and have cognizance of the common interests of the medical profession in every part of the United States; and shall hold their appointment from county and State medical societies and from chartered medical colleges. Each delegate shall hold his appointment for one year, and until another is appointed to succeed him; and shall be entitled to participate in all the business and affairs of the Association.

Every county or district society shall have the privilege of sending one delegate for every ten of its contributing members, and one for every additional fraction of more than one-half of this number.

Every State society shall have the privilege of sending four delegates; and in those States in which there are no county or district societies, in lieu of the privilege of sending four delegates, they shall be entitled to send one delegate for every ten of their contributing members.

But no State or county society shall have the privilege of representation which does not require of its members an observance of the code of ethics of this Association.

The faculty of every chartered medical college shall have the privilege of sending one delegate to the Association, provided that the said faculty comprise not less than

six professors, who give one course of instruction annually, of not less than sixteen weeks, on Anatomy, Materia Medica, Theory and Practice of Medicine, Theory and Practice of Surgery, Midwifery, and Chemistry; and, provided also, that the said faculty requires of its candidates for graduation:—

1. That they shall be twenty-one years of age.

2. That they shall have studied three entire years, two of which must have been with some respectable practitioner.

3. That they shall have attended two full courses of lectures, with an interval of not less than six months between them, one of which courses must have been in this Institution; and,

4. That they shall show on examination that they are qualified to practice medicine; and,

Provided further, that the faculty, both in their corporate as well as in their individual capacity, shall acknowledge their fealty to the code of ethics of this Association.

IV. In reference to the resolution presented by Dr. Reyburn on behalf of the Committee on Medical Literature, that the changes made last year in the Constitution of the Association will, it is to be hoped, accomplish the object of the resolution.

V. In reference to the protest of the Iowa University against the representation of the Rush Medical College in the Association, that the protest have never been placed in the hands of the committee, and they are, consequently, unable to report in relation thereto.

The report was accepted, and referred to the Committee on Publication.

A report was also presented on behalf of a member of the committee, Dr. Yardley, which proposes the following section in place of the second section of the Constitution:—

Section 2d.—Of Members.

1st. This Institution shall be composed of all the members of the medical profession, who are attached to properly organized county or district and State medical societies throughout the United States; and they shall, through their representatives, have cognizance of, and legislate for the common interests of the profession.

2d. Every gentleman shall receive a certificate of membership to the Association,

on his election by a county, district, or State society.

3d. The business of the Association shall be transacted by delegates chosen annually from the county or district and State medical societies.

4th. Each county or district society shall have the privilege of sending to the Association one delegate for every ten of its regularly contributing members, and one for every additional fraction of more than half that number; provided that said county or district society is acknowledged by the State society, and every such society shall be entitled to at least one delegate.

5th. Each State society shall have the privilege of sending four delegates to represent the State at large; and if it shall so determine, the State Society may also appoint delegates from portions of its territory, in which local societies do not exist, until such societies can be instituted.

6th. Every delegate elect, prior to the organization of the annual meeting, or before voting on any question after the meeting has been organized, must sign these regulations, inscribing his name and address in full, with the name of the county, district, or State society from which he received his appointment.

This report was also accepted and referred to the Committee on Publication.

Dr. Thomas, of Maryland, offered a resolution which, after much discussion, was, on motion of Dr. F. C. Stewart, of New York, amended and adopted as follows:—

Resolved, That the two reports on proposed alterations of the Constitution be referred to a committee of three, to be appointed by the chair, with instructions to report to-morrow morning, in definite and proper form, such amendments as will embrace the views set forth in the reports, and such other views as may appear to them advisable.

This resolution was adopted.

Dr. Watson, of New York, offered the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That the report of the Nominating Committee now on the table be referred back to the said committee, with instructions to report complete on the standing committees, and such other committees as may be requisite for providing business for the Association at its next annual meeting.

Resolved, That the invitation from the New York delegation for the meeting of

the Association in the city of New York, in May, 1853, be accepted, and that the Nominating Committee be instructed to that effect, and as usual to provide for the appointment of one of the secretaries from among the members residing at the place to be selected for the next annual meeting.

Dr. F. C. Stewart, of New York, moved to amend the resolutions, by referring the report of the Nominating Committee back to the committee without instructions.

This amendment was lost.

After some discussion, and the proposal of several amendments, the question was taken on the adoption of the original resolutions, and they were unanimously adopted.

The secretary read the following communication from the New York Academy of Medicine, which, on motion, was referred to the Committee of Publication and ordered to be printed:—

NEW YORK ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.
NEW YORK, April 22, 1852.

SIR: I have the honour herewith to transmit to you a copy of the preamble and resolutions adopted at a regular meeting of the New York Academy of Medicine, held April 21, 1852.

Whereas, the clinics now held at the medical colleges, as at present conducted, are or may be made tributary to the private interests of the professors at the expense of other and younger members of the profession, depriving them, by an odious monopoly, of *practice* and *operations*, and often of *fees*, to which they are justly entitled; Therefore,

Resolved, as the sense of this Academy, That to prescribe or operate upon the legitimate patients of any other physician, knowing them to be such, although done gratuitously at a clinic, is equally unwarrantable and unprofessional, with similar interference with the patients of another in private practice; and in either case, is a violation of the code of medical ethics adopted by this body.

Resolved, That the possible perversion of these clinics to the private emolument of those conducting them, by transferring patients to their private offices, and thus exacting fees from those found able to pay, divests the clinics of all pretext for professing to be public charities, and should be scrupulously guarded against in all our colleges by stringent rules.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the authorities of the several medical colleges in this city.

The secretary was also instructed to forward a copy of the resolutions to the American Medical Association.

Respectfully yours,
JACKSON BOLTON, M. D.,
Recording Secretary.

P. CLAIRBORNE GOOCH, M. D.,
Sec. Am. Med. Asso., Richmond, Va.

Dr. Haxall, chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That after to-day the Association hold a morning session from 9 o'clock A. M. to 3 or 3 1-3 o'clock P. M., and have no afternoon session.

Dr. Hayward, of Boston, read a letter from Dr. Horatio Adams, of Waltham, Massachusetts, regretting his inability to be present at the meeting, owing to a serious accident, and presenting the report of the Committee on the "Action of Water on Lead Pipes, and the Diseases resulting from it," asking the reference of the report to the Committee on Publication. The report was accepted and referred to the Committee on Publication.

Drs. Drake, of O., and Rogers, of Va., offered several suggestions in regard to the Constitution, which were referred to the committee on that subject.

The chairman of the Nominating Committee requested that the delegates from States not represented when the committee was organized, should appoint their committeeenmen forthwith.

Drs. Gwathmey and Watson, of Virginia, Smith, of California, and Beck, of Philadelphia, were, on motion, admitted to the floor of the Association during its sittings.

Dr. Corbin, of Va., read the following resolution, which he desired to lay on the table for the present:—

Resolved, That one member from each State represented in this Association be appointed a delegate to represent it in the medical associations in Europe, and that they be requested to visit the foreign hospitals, and to report to the next meeting of the Association the various improvements in the several branches of science connected with medical education, and in the treatment of diseases in general in foreign countries.

On motion, the Association then adjourned.

May 5.—Afternoon Session.

The President, Dr. B. R. Wellford, took the chair at half past 4 o'clock P. M.

Dr. Drake, of Ky., offered the following:—

Resolved, That all papers and reports on scientific subjects shall be read to the Association before the question of their publication shall be decided.

Dr. Wood, of Pa., opposed the resolution.

Dr. Phelps, of N. Y., offered an amendment, which, together with the resolution, was, on motion of Dr. Thomas, of Md., laid on the table.

Dr. Condie, of Pa., presented a paper on chemistry, from a gentleman not a member of the Association, and Dr. Drake presented a similar one, by Dr. Wright, of Ohio, on the influence upon the health of daguerreotypists of their occupation. On motion of Dr. Condie, they were both referred to a select committee, consisting of Drs. Ro. E. Rogers, A. T. B. Merritt, and J. R. W. Dunbar, with instructions to report on them to-morrow.

On motion of Dr. G. F. Terrill, of Va., Drs. T. L. Scott and W. H. Fox, of Va., were admitted to seats on the floor.

Dr. Eve, from the Committee on Nominations, recommended the following officers for the ensuing year:—

For Secretaries—Dr. P. Clairborne Gooch, of Va., and Dr. Edward L. Beadle, of N. Y.
Committee on Publication—Drs. I. Hays, of Pa., P. Cl. Gooch, of Va., E. L. Beadle, of N. Y., Isaac Parrish, of Pa., G. Emerson, of Pa., D. F. Condie, of Pa., and G. W. Norris, of Pa.

Committee of Arrangements—F. Campbell Stewart, John Watson, Wm. Rockwell, James R. Wood, Robert Watts, Jr., Alfred C. Post, John G. Adams, and H. D. Bulkley, of New York.

On motion, the report was received, and the gentlemen named were unanimously elected officers of the Association for the ensuing year.

The chair then announced the following appointments in compliance with resolutions adopted at the morning session.

Committee on Amendments to the Constitution—Dr. F. C. Stewart, of N. Y., Dr. Worthington Hooker, of Conn., and Dr. Robert H. Thomas, of Md.

Committee on Dr. Cox's Resolutions in

regard to the rank of Medical Officers in the Navy—Dr. Samuel Jackson, of Pa., Dr. Jonathan Knight, of Ct., and C. C. Cox, of Md.

The report of the Committee on "The Blending and Conversion of the Types of Fever" by S. H. Dickson, M. D., of S. C., chairman, was read by Dr. A. B. Williman, of S. C.

On motion, the report was referred to the Committee on Publication.

Dr. Hayward, of Mass., presented and read the report of the Committee on "The Permanent Cure of Reducible Hernia;" which was ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee on Publication.

On motion of Dr. Dunbar, of Md., seconded by Dr. Drake, a report of the case of Dr. Jameson, of Baltimore, was requested to be furnished for publication in an appendix to the report.

An application was presented from J. Wales, representative of the interests of the late Dr. Horace Wells, of Hartford, Conn., asking that a committee be appointed to inquire into and to report on the claims of the contestants for the honour of priority in the discovery of the principle of anaesthesia in surgical operations.

The application was laid upon the table.

On motion, the Association then adjourned.

Thursday, May 6.—Morning Session.

The Association was called to order at half past 9 o'clock, Dr. Wellford, President, in the chair.

The minutes were read, amended, and approved.

On motion of Dr. W. E. Horner, Dr. Beylard, of Paris, was admitted to the floor of the Association; and on motion of Dr. Wilson, of Virginia, Dr. W. T. Howard, of North Carolina, was also admitted.

Dr. Jno. Watson, of New York, offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That members of the Association having questions for scientific inquiry to propose as part of the business for the ensuing year, be requested to submit the same in writing to the chairman of the Committee on Nominations, and that said committee be requested to report on the nominations of the special scientific committees, with the subjects to be referred to said committees, at its earliest convenience.

Dr. Wood, of Pa., offered the following amendment, which was not adopted:—

"And that the Nominating Committee nominate a committee of five, who shall select special subjects of investigation, and nominate chairmen of the committees on these subjects, and also to nominate the members of the committee on voluntary communications."

Dr. Watson's resolution was then adopted.

Dr. Atkinson, of Virginia, moved the following:—

Resolved, That the thanks of this Association are due and are hereby tendered to Dr. Isaac Hays, for the very efficient and satisfactory manner in which he has discharged the duties of its Treasurer; and to Dr. H. W. De Saussure, for the able manner in which he has discharged the laborious duties of Secretary.

Dr. Green, of New York, offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:—

1. *Resolved*, That, at all future meetings of this Association, all reports of committees, and all contributions on scientific subjects, occupying more than ten pages of quarto post manuscript, be accompanied each by an abstract or synopsis, embracing the principal points of such report or paper, which abstract or synopsis may be read before the Association.

2. *Resolved*, That the above resolution be transmitted by the secretary to the chairmen of each scientific committee.

Dr. Stillé, of Pa., moved the following resolutions, which were seconded by Dr. Blatchford, of New York, and unanimously adopted:—

1. *Resolved*, That the elegant, varied, and generous hospitality which the Association has enjoyed during its present session, calls for its hearty and unanimous thanks, with the assurance that it can never forget an entertainment, unrivalled even among the festivities of the "Old Dominion."

2. *Resolved*, That the thanks of the Association are hereby presented to the Medical Society of Virginia, to the medical profession and citizens of Richmond, to the Trustees of the "United Presbyterian Church," to the Managers of the Danville Railroad, and to the several public institutions of this city, for the hospitable care of these bodies to promote the comfort and amusement of the Association.

3. *Resolved*, That the Association returns

its thanks in an especial manner to the Committee of Arrangements for the zeal, intelligence, and good taste displayed in performing its numerous and important duties.

Dr. Simons called up his resolutions in regard to the necessity of surgeons being employed on board of emigrant ships; which were advocated by him and adopted by the Association.

Dr. W. Hooker, of Ct., offered the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That special committees on medical education and medical literature be appointed, consisting each of five members, and that the Nominating Committee be instructed to nominate such committees to this Association.

On motion of Dr. Sutton, of Ky., it was resolved that a committee of three be appointed, whose duty it shall be to inquire whether any, and if any, what action this Association shall take in reference to requesting the Congress of the United States to have a large edition of the medical statistics, furnished by the census lately taken, published in a separate form for distribution among the medical profession of the United States, and to report to-day.

The chair announced the committee, to consist of Drs. Simons, of S. C., Boyle, of D. C., and Sumner, of Conn.

On motion of Dr. Condie, of Pennsylvania, it was—

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to examine and report on the communication of Dr. Drake, on the relations between climate and pulmonary consumption.

The committee was announced, to consist of Drs. Condie, R. E. Rogers, J. M. Smith, Moultrie and McGuire.

On motion of Dr. Rockwell, it was—

Resolved, That the committee appointed to memorialize Congress on the subject of compelling passenger vessels to carry surgeons, be directed also to call their attention to the importance of giving to each steamer passenger a certain amount of space between decks.

On motion of Dr. Smith, of Maryland, the following communication from the delegation of the American Medical Society in Paris, was received and read:—

The undersigned, delegates of the "American Medical Society, in Paris," beg leave to submit a few remarks upon

the origin, intention, and present condition of this Institution.

This Society, convened for the first time in the month of November, 1851, has for its object the bringing together of American medical men residing in Paris, and the consequent diffusion of American medical and scientific knowledge among them. This Institution, as yet in its infancy, has been sanctioned by the French government, and already recognized as a Society, by the numerous institutions of a similar character in the city. It numbers already fifty regular, active, besides a number of honorary and privileged members. The Society, when it becomes more permanently fixed, will undoubtedly publish a journal, containing, in addition to its own original articles, the most interesting foreign medical news of the day, and, from the nature of its position, must promise great advantages to the American practitioner in the United States. It most respectfully requests the usual interchanges of the numerous and able medical and scientific journals in the United States.

Circulars requesting this favour have already been addressed to the editors of their respective journals, and the Society flatters itself that their request will not be in vain.

The library and reading room attached to the Society being open to scientific gentlemen of all nations, will be the means of more thoroughly diffusing American medical literature, and correcting numerous absurd ideas prevailing abroad with regard to our scientific institutions and general attainments.

ALEX'R J. SEMMES, M. D.,

WM. H. BERRY, M. D.,

R. M. JONES, M. D.,

Delegation of American Med. Soc. in Paris.

PARIS, March 27, 1852.

Dr. Thompson, of Delaware, moved to reconsider the acceptance by the Association of the invitation from the Danville Railroad Company; which motion prevailed.

After some debate the following resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That the invitation of the President of the Danville Railroad Company be accepted, and that, when the Association adjourns to-day, it adjourn to meet again at 4 o'clock, P. M., to-morrow.

Dr. Blatchford, of N. Y., offered the following, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to report at the next meeting of the Association, on the best means of making pressure in the treatment of reducible hernia, and that Dr. Hayward, of Mass., be the chairman.

Dr. Usher Parsons, of R. I., offered the following preamble and resolution, which, on motion of Dr. Hays, of Pa., were laid on the table:—

Whereas it is required by law that a chest of medicines shall be furnished to every merchant ship, with suitable directions for their administration; and whereas the pamphlets now in use are written by apothecaries instead of physicians, and are full of errors: Therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to prepare suitable directions to accompany medicine chests, that shall meet the wants of the officers and seamen in merchant vessels, under the sanction of this Association, and report at the next annual meeting.

The report of the committee appointed yesterday to consider the various propositions which had been made, suggesting amendments to the Constitution, being called for, the chairman, Dr. F. Campbell Stewart, of N. Y., read a report and resolutions, which, on motion of Dr. Hays, of Pa., were accepted and referred to the Committee of Publication.

Drs. J. K. Mitchell, of Pa., and W. Hooker, of Conn., discussed the merits of the report, when Dr. Lopez, of Alabama, raised a question of order as to the propriety of a discussion of the merits of the proposition.

The chair decided that the discussion was in order at this stage of the proceeding.

Dr. Lopez, of Ala., appealed from that decision, which appeal was not sustained.

The discussion was then continued at great length by many members.

During the discussion, the following replies were elicited from several gentlemen, by questions propounded by Dr. Watson, of New York:—

From Dr. Horner, University of Pa.—The shortest term of medical study in the University required for the doctorate was three years, but that, under some few and rare circumstances, a deviation had been permitted as an exception.

Drs. Davis and Rogers, of Virginia University, stated that their laws required no

specified time: nine months, and eighteen years of age even, were sufficient, but that two years were generally devoted to the study of medicine by their graduates. They explained the course of instruction at the University at length.

Dr. Huston, of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, said that three full years were required, but that occasions demanded sometimes a departure from the stringent rule.

Dr. Frost, from South Carolina, offered some interesting observations upon the much abused subject of medical education, and insisted that the profession had not retrograded. That there had been a steady and gradual improvement in our medical colleges generally; and brought to the notice of the Association the attention which was observed in preparatory education in the medical college of South Carolina, which was highly creditable to the same. His remarks were listened to with attention, and brought forth observations of a like character from other members present.

The following are the amendments to the Constitutions proposed by the committee, and further amended during their discussion.

ART. I.—*Title of the Association.*

This institution shall be known and distinguished by the name and title of "The American Medical Association." It shall be composed of all the members of the medical profession of the United States of good standing, who acknowledge fealty to and adopt the code of ethics adopted by the Association; and its business shall be conducted by their delegates or representatives, who shall be appointed annually in the manner prescribed in this constitution.

Strike out the whole of Art. II., referring to "Members," and insert the following:—

ART. II.—*Of Delegates.*

§ 1. The delegates to the meetings of the Association shall collectively represent and have cognizance of the common interests of the medical profession in every part of the United States, and shall hold their appointment from county, State, and regularly chartered medical societies; from chartered medical colleges, hospitals, and permanent voluntary medical associations in good standing with the profession. Delegates may

also be received from the medical staffs of the United States Army and Navy.

§ 2. Each delegate shall hold his appointment for one year, and until another is appointed to succeed him, and he shall be entitled to participate in all the business affairs of the Association.

§ 3. The county, district, chartered, and voluntary medical societies shall have the privilege of sending to the Association one delegate for every ten of its resident members, and one more for every additional fraction of more than one-half of this number.

§ 4. Every State society shall have the privilege of sending four delegates; and in those States in which county and district societies are not generally organized, in lieu of the privilege of sending four delegates, it shall be entitled to send one delegate for every ten of its regular members, and one more for every additional fraction of more than one-half of this number.

§ 5. No medical society shall have the privilege of representation which does not require of its members an observance of the code of ethics of this Association.

§ 6. The faculty of every chartered medical college acknowledging its fealty to the code of ethics of this Association, shall have the privilege of sending one delegate to represent it in the Association: *Provided*, That the said faculty shall comprise six professors, and give one course of instruction annually of not less than sixteen weeks on Anatomy, Materia Medica, Theory and Practice of Medicine, Theory and Practice of Surgery, Midwifery and Chemistry: *And provided also*, That the said faculty requires of its candidates for graduation—1st. That they shall be twenty-one years of age; 2d. That they shall have studied three entire years, two of which must have been with some respectable practitioner; 3d. That they shall have attended two full courses of lectures (not, however, to be embraced in the same year), and one of which must have been in the institution granting the diploma, and also where students are required to continue their attendance on the lectures to the close of the session; and 4th. That they shall show by examination that they are qualified to practice medicine.

§ 7. The medical faculty of the University of Virginia shall be entitled to representation in the Association, notwithstanding that it has not six professors, and that it does not require three years of study from its

pupils, but only so long as the present peculiar system of instruction and examination practised by that institution shall continue in force.

§ 8. All hospitals, the medical officers of which are in good standing with the profession, and which have accommodation for one hundred patients, shall be entitled to send one delegate to the Association.

§ 9. Delegates representing the medical staffs of the United States Army and Navy shall be appointed by the chiefs of the Army and Navy Medical Bureaux. The number of delegates so appointed shall be four from the Army Medical Officers, and an equal number from the Navy Medical Officers.

§ 10. No delegate shall be registered on the books of the Association as representing more than one constituency.

§ 11. Every delegate elect, prior to the permanent organization of the annual meeting, and before voting on any question after the meeting has been organized, shall sign the constitution and inscribe his name and address in full, with the title of the institution which he represents.

Dr. Wadsworth, of Pa., offered the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That when the Association adjourns, it will be to meet again this afternoon at 4½ o'clock, P. M., and that the resolution adopted on yesterday be rescinded so far as it conflicts with this action.

Dr. Smith, of N. Y., chairman of Committee on Nominations, made a report, which was recommitted, on motion of Dr. Patteson, of Va., for correction.

The chair then announced the following committee on Dr. Simons's resolution in regard to the propriety of memorializing Congress to pass some law requiring emigrant vessels to carry surgeons, viz.: Dr. T. Y. Simons, of S. C., Chairman, Pope, of Mo., Thompson, of Del., Flint, of Ky., and Mauran, of R. I.

Dr. Knight, of Conn., moved to lay the report on amendments to the Constitution on the table, to be taken up and voted on section by section; which was carried.

The Association then adjourned till 4½ o'clock P. M.

May 6.—Afternoon Session.

Dr. Wellford, President, called the Association to order at half-past 4 o'clock.

Dr. McIntyre, of N. Y., moved to refer

the report on the amendments to the Constitution to the Publication Committee; which was lost.

Dr. Smith, N. Y., Chairman of the Nomination Committee, reported and offered the following resolution, which was received and adopted unanimously.

Resolved, That the following gentlemen be appointed:—

1. *Committee on Medical Literature.*—René La Roche, M. D., of Pa., Chairman; H. W. De Saussure, M. D., of S. C.; N. S. Davis, M. D., of Ill.; Jacob Bigelow, M. D., of Mass.; Ed. H. Barton, M. D., of La.

2. *Committee on Medical Education.*—Zina Pitcher, M. D., of Mich., Chairman; Austin Flint, M. D., of N. Y.; J. R. W. Dunbar, M. D., of Md.; James McKeen, M. D., of Maine; D. W. Yandell, M. D., of Ky.

The amendments to the Constitution, as embodied in the amended report of the committee at the morning session, were then read, section by section, and after some debate, laid on the table as proposed amendments to the Constitution.

During the discussion, Dr. Wilson, of Va., offered the following amendment, which was laid on the table, on motion of Dr. Thomas, of Md.:—

The faculty of every chartered medical college, acknowledging its fealty to the code of ethics, and conforming to the requisitions of this Association on the subject of medical education as adopted by this Association in 1846, and reiterated at its subsequent meetings, shall have the privilege of sending one delegate to represent it in the Association: provided that the medical faculty of the University of Virginia shall be entitled to representation in this Association in consequence of its peculiar organization, but only so long as its peculiar system of instruction and examination shall continue in force.

Dr. Wilson gave notice that the above would be called up at the next meeting of the Association as an amendment to the Constitution.

Dr. Atlee, of Pennsylvania, moved the following, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That this Association still recommends to the medical colleges the propriety of lengthening their terms of instruction.

On motion, the following resolution was called up for consideration, and adopted:—

Resolved, That colleges, exclusively of

dentistry and pharmacy, are not recognized by this Association as among the bodies authorized to send delegates to its meetings.

On motion of Dr. Gooch, of Virginia, the two reports from the committee appointed last year to suggest alterations of the Constitution, together with that of the committee to which they were referred on yesterday, were referred to the Committee of Publication, with instructions to print.

Dr. Jackson, of Pennsylvania, then read a report from the committee appointed to consider the resolutions offered yesterday by Dr. Cox, of Maryland, in regard to memorializing Congress to pass an act giving rank to surgeons in the Navy:—

The committee to whom the resolutions relative to the rank of the medical officers of the United States Navy were referred, respectfully report.

That the objects sought to be obtained, in respect to rank, by the medical officers of the navy, and the course they have pursued, were approved by this Association at the meetings held in Baltimore, 1848, in Cincinnati, Ohio, 1850, and in Charleston, South Carolina, 1851.

The attention of the Association has again been directed to this subject by Surgeon Ninian Pinkney, of the navy, who has read a memorial he contemplates presenting to Congress, and a bill providing by legislative enactment for the definitive settlement of this unnecessarily debated question.

This Association can have no hesitation in reaffirming its former opinions and action, and of approving the memorial of Surgeon Pinkney, so far as it sustains the views of the navy medical officers, as also the provision contained in the bill which he has drafted for the adjustment of this controversy, calculated to disturb the harmony of the officers associated in separate departments of the same service, and whose united action is indispensable to the perfect fulfillment of their respective duties.

It is difficult to understand the opposition of the naval ship officers to the institution of military rank and grade for the navy medical officers. Rank and grade are things in themselves of no value—that philosophers may despise—but it is the universal custom of mankind to employ them as symbols of ideas expressive of honour and respect for individuals or stations. They do not necessarily, and need not confer command, or be

connected with other than moral power and influence. The naval ship officers comprehend fully the value of rank and grade and forms of ceremony on the minds of the crews, who are for the most part uneducated, whom they command. They evince on this very subject great pertinacity, and it may also be said jealousy, in the opposition they make to the conferring of rank and grade unassociated with command or power, as marks only of honour and respect, on the naval medical officers. The government, some years past, by the appointment of a navy and army examining board, elevated the standard of education for their navy and army medical officers to the highest point, not merely for professional knowledge, but on subjects of general information. It is a higher standard than that of any of our medical schools.

The navy department, acting in uniformity to this requisition of higher attainments in the medical officer, in the year 1847, conferred on him assimilated rank and grade, denoting solely the honour and respect due to him and his position, bestowing no power that could interfere with the command and proper duties of the naval ship officers.

So far as this Association has information, this system worked well—did not conflict with any duties connected with the command of the ship, and that no valid reason existed for its alteration. It was not permitted to remain undisturbed. It was subjected to a revision by a board of officers, in which the medical navy officers had not a single representative. The result has been a report that degrades the navy medical officers from their former rank, and establishes a lower one, and without assigning a reason for this course, or the advantages it possesses over that which had been previously established by the navy department. What renders this proceeding the more invidious is that the army board, appointed at the time with the navy board, and for similar inquiries, have retained the rank and grade of the army medical officers as previously established, which was the same as that of the navy medical officers under the regulation of 1847.

As a consequence of this different action of the boards of navy and army officers, this incongruity, if adopted, will be introduced into the military code of the United States—that the navy medical officers will hold a lower grade and rank than the army

medical officers, and a consequent implication of the inferiority of the one to the other.

In view of the above considerations, the committee submit to the Association the following resolutions as substitutes for those referred to them:—

1. *Resolved*, That the American Medical Association, representing the medical profession of the United States, reaffirm the resolutions passed at the meetings held in Baltimore in 1848, in Cincinnati in 1850, and in Charleston, South Carolina, in 1851, by pressing their approbation and support of the establishment of the assimilated rank conferred on the navy medical officers by the regulation of the navy department in 1847.

2. That this Association is not aware of any disadvantage attending on the regulation of 1847; that they can perceive no just cause for its alteration, and disapprove of the change proposed.

3. That it is the opinion of this Association that it would be for the interest of the naval service that this question should be settled definitively during the present session of Congress, and if conformable with the usages of the military service, by legislative enactment, to which request they respectfully invite the attention of the honourable Senate and House of Representatives.

SAMUEL JACKSON,
CHRIS. C. COX.

On motion of Dr. Corbin, of Va., the report was received and adopted, and the secretaries were instructed to forward a certified copy of the same to the presiding officers of both houses of congress, and also to the Secretary of the Navy.

Dr. Simons, of S. C., chairman of the committee raised on Dr. Sutton's resolution, adopted on Wednesday, made the following report:—

"The committee appointed, on motion of Dr. Sutton, to inquire what action should be taken to get Congress to publish the medical statistics of the census of the United States separately, to be presented to the medical profession under the auspices of the Medical Association, recommend that this, or some other committee, be empowered to memorialize Congress on the same."

On motion of Dr. Gooch, of Va., the report was received, and the same committee

was instructed to carry out the recommendation in it.

Dr. W. Hooker, of Conn., read the report of the Committee on Epidemics of New England, together with the following recommendation from the chairman of the several committees on epidemics, which was adopted:—

In behalf of the Committee on Epidemics who are present at this meeting of the Association, we present the following communication:—

In view of the statements made in the report just presented, and of those which will be presented to you in some of the other reports on epidemics, the undersigned, members of a part of the committees on this subject appointed by this Association, would recommend to the meeting the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That the Committee on Epidemics be constituted in relation to the division into districts as they were the last year, and that they be continued in service during a period of five years.

Resolved, That the chairman appointed for each district shall have power to select associates, not exceeding four in number, to assist him in his labours.

Resolved, That the several State Medical Societies be requested to use their influence to procure the appointment by the legislatures of sanitary commissions.

(Signed) W. L. SUTTON,
 JNO. L. ATLEE,
 W. HOOKER,
 JOSEPH PARRISH,
 Z. PITCHER,
 RO. W. HAXALL.

Dr. Storer, of Mass., sent to the Secretary's table a correspondence between the President of the Epidemiological Society of London and the Hon. Abbott Lawrence, Ambassador to England, together with some documents relating to the organization and usefulness of the Society.

On motion of Dr. Condie, of Pa., they were laid on the table.

A letter was received and read from Dr. Robley Dunglison, Foreign Secretary, and one of the Vice-Presidents of the Sydenham Society of London, presenting copies of the constitution and laws of the Society; which, on Dr. Hayward's motion, were laid on the table.

Dr. Pope, of Mo., then read a report from

the Committee on the Uses of Water in Surgery; which, on motion of Dr. Drake, was referred to the Committee on Publication.

On motion, the Association then adjourned.

May 7.—Morning Session.

The Association was called to order by the President, at 4½ o'clock P. M.

The minutes of yesterday's session were read, amended, and approved.

On motion of Dr. Stillé, of Pa., the paper read by Dr. Drake, of Ky., on the "Influence of Climatic Changes on Consumption," was referred to the Committee on Publication.

Dr. Atlee, of Pa., offered the following preamble and resolution, which were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, it is the duty of patriotism to do homage to those who have been benefactors to their country; and, whereas, the medical profession in the United States, heretofore not wanting in patriotic feeling or action, desire to co-operate with the other public bodies and institutions of the country in rendering their profound reverence to the memory of him who was "first in peace, first in war, and first in the hearts of his countrymen":—

Be it therefore resolved, That a committee of five be appointed, whose duty it shall be to solicit subscriptions from members of the American Medical Association, for the purpose of procuring a suitable stone with an appropriate inscription, for insertion in the name of this Association, into the National Monument to the Memory of Washington, now in progress of erection at Washington city.

The chair announced the committee, to consist of Drs. Jno. L. Atlee, W. P. Johnston, Ro. W. Haxall, Alfred Stillé, and Gouverneur Emerson.

Dr. C. C. Cox, of Maryland, offered the following resolution, which was lost:—

Resolved, That the Committee on Publication be and are hereby directed to distribute copies of the Transactions of this Association, when printed, to the several booksellers in the principal cities of the Union, for the more convenient access of members entitled to the same, and also for the purpose of disposing of such copies as may remain on hand after the members shall have been supplied.

Dr. Corbin, of Virginia, called up his resolution offered on Wednesday, in regard to accrediting one member from each State represented in the Association, to travel in Europe, and to report upon foreign medical affairs to the Association.

The resolution was adopted.

Dr. Phelps, of New York, then called up his amendment to the Constitution, proposed last year, to insert in Article VII, p. 60, after the word "endeavours," the words "in reliance on Divine guidance and support."

The motion so to amend was lost.

Drs. Flint, of Kentucky, and Hooker, of Connecticut, made motions in regard to the Constitution, but they were withdrawn.

Dr. J. M. Smith, of New York, chairman of the Committee on Nominations, presented the following report; which, on motion of Dr. Corbin, of Virginia, was adopted:—

The Committee of Nominations, in fulfilling the duty of their appointment, propose to continue most of the special committees appointed by the Association in May, 1851, and to appoint several new special committees; they, therefore, submit the following list of *chairmen of special committees*, with the subjects to them committed:—

1. Dr. D. F. Condie, of Philadelphia, on the Causes of Tubercular Disease.

2. Dr. James Jones, of New Orleans, on the Mutual Relations of Yellow and Bilious Remittent Fever.

3. Dr. R. S. Holmes, of St. Louis, Missouri, on Epidemic Erysipelas.

4. Dr. Charles D. Meigs, of Philadelphia, on Acute and Chronic Diseases of the Neck of the Uterus.

5. Dr. J. P. Jersey, of Charleston, South Carolina, on Dengue.

6. Dr. Daniel Drake, of Cincinnati, Ohio, on Milk Sickness, so called.

7. Dr. A. Lopez, of Mobile, Alabama, on the prevalence of Idiopathic Tetanus.

8. Dr. George B. Wood, of Philadelphia, on Diseases of Parasitic Origin.

9. Dr. R. D. Arnold, of Savannah, Georgia, on the Physiological Peculiarities and Diseases of Negroes.

10. Dr. Joseph Carson, of Philadelphia, on the Alkaloids which may be substituted for Quinia.

11. Dr. S. D. Gross, of Louisville, Ken-

tucky, on Results of Surgical Operations for the Relief of Malignant Diseases.

12. Dr. James R. Wood, of New York, on Statistics of the Operation for the Removal of Stone in the Bladder.

13. Dr. Alexander H. Stevens, of New York, on Sanitary Principles applicable to the Construction of Dwellings.

14. Dr. F. Peyre Porcher, of Charleston, South Carolina, on Toxicological and Medicinal Properties of our Cryptogamic Plants.

15. Dr. G. Emerson, of Philadelphia, on Agency of the Refrigeration produced through Upward Radiation of Heat as an Exciting Cause of Disease.

16. Dr. Henry J. Bigelow, of Boston, Massachusetts, on the best means of making Pressure in Reducible Hernia.

17. Dr. A. T. B. Merritt, of Richmond, Virginia, on Cholera and its relation to Contagious Fever, their analogy or identity.

18. Dr. Usher Parsons, of Providence, Rhode Island, on Displacements of the Uterus.

19. Dr. H. F. Campbell, of Augusta, Georgia, on Typhoid Fever.

20. Dr. Worthington Hooker, of Connecticut, on Epidemics of New England and New York.

21. Dr. John L. Atlee, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, on Epidemics of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland.

22. Dr. Robert W. Haxall, of Richmond, Virginia, on Epidemics of Virginia and North Carolina.

23. Dr. Wm. M. Boling, of Montgomery, Alabama, on Epidemics of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Alabama.

24. Dr. Edward H. Barton, of New Orleans, Louisiana, on Epidemics of Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas.

25. Dr. W. L. Sutton, of Georgetown, Kentucky, on Epidemics of Tennessee and Kentucky.

26. Dr. Thomas Reyburn, of St. Louis, Missouri, on Epidemics of Missouri, Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin.

27. Dr. George Mendenhall, of Cincinnati, Ohio, on Epidemics of Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan.

Committee on Volunteer Communications.

—Drs. Joseph M. Smith, John A. Swett, Willard Parker, Gurdon Buck, and Alfred C. Post, of New York.

The Secretary then read a letter from Dr. S. D. Gross, of Kentucky, chairman of

the committee "on the results of surgical operations for the relief of malignant diseases," regretting his inability, after strenuous exertions, to present a satisfactory report to the present meeting, and asking to be continued at the head of the same committee.

Dr. Paul Lajus, of Pennsylvania, offered the following resolution, which, after some debate, was lost:—

Resolved, That a prize of \$250 be awarded hereafter to the best prize essay, and that honourable mention be awarded to the four next best essays, provided they be worthy of that honour.

Dr. Wood, of Pennsylvania, then moved that instead of awarding five prizes of \$50 each, annually, that the Association hereafter grant two prizes of \$100 each, for the two best essays. Carried.

On motion of Dr. Stillé, of Pennsylvania, the report on proposed amendments to the Constitution was recommitted to the committee, with instructions "so to amend it as to admit representation of the Army and Navy, and to make other alterations."

Dr. R. E. Rogers, of Virginia, then read the following report:—

"The committee to which were referred two voluntary communications, one on the injurious effects of the Daguerreotype art, the other on the proper mode of teaching chemistry in medical schools, beg leave respectively to report, that the first-named communication has been withdrawn by its author, he wishing to leave the city. With respect to the second communication, they would report that they have read and carefully considered its contents, and that while they fully recognize the interest and importance of the subject of the communication, yet in their opinion it is not of a kind which comes within the scope of the views of the Association with reference to the matter to be included in the published Transactions of the body. They, therefore, recommend that the paper be returned to its author.

(Signed).

R. E. ROGERS,
A. T. B. MERRITT,
J. R. W. DUNBAR,
Committee."

On motion of Dr. Dove, of Virginia, the report was adopted, and the committee was discharged from further consideration of the subject.

The reports of the Committees on Scientific Subjects being called for, Dr. Horner, of Pennsylvania, moved that they be read by their titles and referred to the Committee of Publication; which motion was adopted.

The following reports were then presented, read by their titles, and referred to the Committee of Publication.

"On the Toxicological and Medicinal Properties of our Cryptogamic Plants," by F. Peyre Porcher, M. D., of S. C.

"On the Epidemics of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland," by J. L. Atlee, M. D., of Pa.

"On the Epidemics of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Alabama," by W. M. Boling, M. D., of Ala.

Together with this report, which was handed in by Dr. Drake, of Ky., there was also presented a paper by Dr. D. J. Cain, of S. C.; which was ordered to be appended to the report when published.

"On the Epidemics of Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas," by Dr. Ed. H. Barton, of La.

"On the Epidemics of Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan," by Dr. Geo. Mendenhall, of Ohio.

Dr. Stewart, of N. Y., then presented the report of the Committee on the Amendments to the Constitution, and read the following additions which the committee had made since its recommitment:—

To section 1, article 2, add "Delegates may also be received from the U. S. Army and Navy."

In section 6, article 2, add the words "Comprise six professors and" after "provided said faculty shall."

In section 6, add to third requisition on faculties, the words "and also where students are required to continue their attendance on the lectures until the close of the session."

Add section 7. "The medical faculty of the University of Virginia shall be entitled to representation in the Association, notwithstanding that it is not composed of six professors, and that it does not require three years of study for its pupils, but only so long as the present peculiar system of instruction and examination practised by that institution shall continue in force."

Add section 9. "Delegates representing the medical staff of the U. S. Army or Navy, shall be appointed by the chiefs of the army and navy medical bureaux. The number of

delegates so appointed shall be four from the army medical officers and an equal number from the navy medical officers."

After some discussion, and the failure of several motions to alter, lay on the table, etc., the report from the Committee was accepted as amended by a unanimous vote, and the propositions (as given in the report of the third day's proceedings) were recommended to the next Association as amendments to the Constitution.

Dr. Bolton, of Va., then gave notice of the following amendment, which he should call up at the next meeting: Add to section 6, article 2, "Provided that such college require of its matriculates an adequate preliminary examination."

Dr. F. C. Stewart, of N. Y., moved the following preamble and resolutions, which were seconded by Dr. Pope, of Mo., and unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, the building in which this Association has held its present session was gratuitously furnished by the proprietors: Therefore,

Resolved, That the cordial thanks of the "American Medical Association" be and the same are hereby tendered to the pastor and trustees of the United Presbyterian congregation of the city of Richmond, for the kindness and hospitality manifested by them in tendering to the Association the free use of their church and lecture-room.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be signed by the President and Secretaries of the Association, and transmitted to the pastor and trustees of the United Presbyterian congregation.

Dr. Dunbar, of Md., offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted by a rising vote:—

Resolved, That the thanks of this Association are hereby voted to the President for the able and satisfactory manner in which he has presided over its meetings, and also to the secretaries for the faithful manner in which they have discharged their laborious duties.

On motion of Dr. Thompson, of Delaware, and seconded by Dr. Rogers, of Virginia, the following resolution was unanimously adopted, and a copy of it was directed to be furnished to Dr. Moultrie:—

Resolved, That the thanks of the Association are unanimously voted to Dr. James Moultrie, of South Carolina, its late President, for the able, impartial, and faithful

manner in which he has discharged the duties of President of this Association during the past year.

On motion of Dr. Gooch, of Va., the President was empowered to make the appointments under Dr. Corbin's resolution offered on the second day and passed at any time during the year.

On motion of Dr. Pope, of Missouri, the Association then adjourned to meet again in May next, in the city of New York.

The Vice-President in the chair, Dr. T. Y. Simons, of South Carolina, then, in a few appropriate remarks, congratulated the members on the happy termination of their meeting, and declared it adjourned *sine die*.

MEDICAL NEWS.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

Pennsylvania State Medical Society.—This Society held its annual session in Philadelphia on the 26th, 27th, and 28th of May. We shall present in our next number a full report of its proceedings.

Registration of Marriages, Births, and Deaths.—We invite the attention of the profession and of the officers of the commonwealth to the fact that the *Registration Law* will go into operation on the first day of July next, and would urge upon all on whom the duty devolves of carrying out its provisions, to endeavour to do so to the fullest extent. This law will be found in our number for February last.

Chester County Medical Society.—The annual meeting of the Chester County Medical Society was held at West Chester on the 27th ult.

The constitution, by-laws, and fee-bill, reported at the last stated meeting, were, with slight amendments, adopted.

Dr. Ogier read a memoir of the late Dr. Stephen Harris.

Dr. Parrish offered the following, which was unanimously adopted:—

This Society having great reason to be satisfied with the plan heretofore pursued, of preparing and preserving a memoir of its deceased members, therefore, *Resolved*, that a committee of three, of which Dr. William Darlington shall be chairman, be appointed to draw up short notices of all the deceased physicians who have practised in Chester

County, to be preserved among the papers of the Society.

Drs. Parrish and Worthington were appointed in compliance with the foregoing resolution.

On motion of Dr. Pennypacker, it was Resolved, That the "Registration Law"—of this State—coming into force upon the first day of July next, be observed and faithfully executed by the members of this Society.

The following were elected officers for the ensuing year:—

President.—Dr. Isaac Thomas.

Vice-Presidents.—Drs. Joseph Hickman, and Alex. K. Gaston.

Corresponding Secretary.—Dr. C. W. Parrish.

Recording Secretary.—Dr. Jacob Price.

Treasurer.—Dr. E. F. Rivinus.

Censors.—Drs. Wilmer Worthington, Bartholomew Fussell, and Andrews Humphrey.

Delegates to the State Society.—Drs. Worthington, Murphey, Hickman, Edge, Ogier, Gaston, Townsend, Harry, and B. Fussell.

Delegates to the American Medical Association.—(Elected in October last.) Drs. A. K. Gaston, Worthington, Hartman, Brinton, and Harry.

Dr. Darlington delivered an interesting and eloquent address, for which the thanks of the Society were tendered.

Drs. Worthington and Rivinus were appointed to solicit a copy for publication.

Dr. Darlington tendered his resignation, which was accepted, and, on motion of Dr. Rivinus, he was enrolled as an honorary member.

The Recording Secretary was ordered to present a synopsis of the proceedings— together with a list of the members of the Society, to each of the county papers for publication.

Adjourned to meet at Kennett Square, on the 8th of June next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

JACOB PRICE, *Rec. Sec'y.*

List of the Members of the Chester County Medical Society.

Honorary.—Dr. William Darlington, West Chester.

Active.—Drs. D. R. Bardin, Coatesville; A. Z. Bardin, West Chester; John Boyd, Chanderville; J. H. Bradford, West Chester; J. B. Brinton, West Chester; Andrew

Bush, East Coventry; Jesse Coates, Coatesville; Charles E. Coates, Coatesville; William Davis, Yellow Springs; Ebenezer V. Dickey, Oxford; John P. Edge, Downington; Bartholomew Fussell, Hamorton; Morris Fussell, Yellow Springs; Alex. K. Gaston, Brandywine Manor; Samuel H. Harry, Doe Run; Wm. D. Hartman, West Chester; Fred. W. Heckel, Jr., Royers Ford; Fred. Wm. Heckel, Royers Ford; Joseph Hickman, Sugartown; John Hoskins, Rocky Hill; John P. Jeffries, West Chester; David D. King, West Whiteland; J. R. McClurg, Chanderville; Andrews Murphey, Parkeburg; Sept. A. Ogier, West Whiteland; C. W. Parrish, Marshallton; J. Pennypacker, Schuykill; Isaac A. Pennypacker, Phoenixville; Jacob Price, West Chester; E. F. Rivinus, West Chester; C. L. Seal, Unionville; Jacob Sharpless, Downingtown; Sumner Stebbins, Kennett Square; I. Thomas, West Chester; Thomas H. Thompson, East Nottingham; W. W. Townsend, Chatham; Isaac R. Walker, Eagle P. O.; Andrew Wills, Frazier P. O.; Samuel A. Whitaker, Phoenixville; Wilmer Worthington, West Chester; Harman Yerkes, Phenixville.

Lebanon County Medical Society.—The following officers were elected for the year 1852:—

President.—Dr. Samuel Behm.

Vice-Presidents.—Dr. D. S. Cooper, Dr. Jeremiah Breitenbach.

Secretary.—Dr. B. F. Schneck.

Corresponding Secretary.—Dr. Physick B. Mish.

Treasurer.—Dr. David B. Marshall.

The following gentlemen are members of the Society: D. B. Marshall, D. S. Cooper, C. D. Gloninger, J. W. Rohier, David P. Boyer, Samuel Behm, B. F. Schneck, Physick B. Mish, Jeremiah Breitenbach, A. Guettich, Samuel H. Thorne.

Erie County, Pa., Medical Society.—The officers of this Society, for the present year, are:—

President.—J. S. Stewart, M. D.

Vice-President.—W. B. Williams, M. D.

Corresponding Secretary.—C. F. Perkins, M. D.

Recording Secretary.—James H. Stuart, M. D.

Censors.—F. W. Miller, M. D., E. V. Spencer, M. D., and C. Brandes, M. D.

Perry County Medical Society.—The Perry County Medical Society was organized in November, 1849, and the Constitution and By-laws were approved by the censors of the district in January following. At the last meeting, held in January, A.D. 1852, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—

President.—Dr. I. E. Singer.

Vice-President.—Dr. Wm. G. Niblock.

Recording Secretary.—Dr. R. Brown.

Corresponding Secretary.—Dr. I. H. Case.

Delegates to State Medical Society (to meet in Philadelphia on the fourth Wednesday of May).—Drs. A. C. Stees, I. E. Singer, and I. H. Case.

There are twenty-five physicians in the county, eleven of whom are graduates, two Thompsonians, and two eclectic. The Society number sixteen members.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Progress of Epidemics.—Accounts from the Cape De Verd Islands, to January 31, state that there has been a great deal of sickness there, especially at San Antonio and San Vincente. At the latter place nearly three-fourths of the population had died; at the former large numbers had perished, and the mortality was increasing at the latest dates. The islands had suffered greatly from gales and rains, which had beaten down houses, and destroyed crops. The inhabitants were obliged to live in mud hovels, and to this cause was ascribed the great mortality.

The sufferings of the poor in consequence of the dearth of grain and potatoes, in Posen, Westphalia, Greis, the Tyrol, Cassel, Niederlausitz, etc., are extreme, and the famine thus existing, will, it is greatly to be feared, pursue its usual course, and eventuate in a destructive adynamic pestilence. Bands of robbers, rendered such by starvation, traverse Posen, and necessitate patrols of cavalry for the protection of travellers. In Westphalia, beans boiled with roots, have superseded bread and potatoes with the poor; while in Wermeland and Oestland, Sweden, recourse has been had already to straw and the bark of trees for food. Murders and suicides are committed much more frequently than heretofore.

The cholera is still lingering in some districts of Jamaica, and the smallpox

is committing sad ravages in others. In Kingston, vaccination (qy., re-vaccination) was being generally resorted to, in order to battle with the disease, should it break out in that city. The *Falmouth Post* (Jamaica) says: "We regret to learn that five deaths occurred in this town last week from smallpox, and that the disease continues to progress to a fearful extent in every part of the parish. In the Stewart-town district the total number of cases up to the 19th inst. amounted to 787, and the deaths to 64. On Green Park estate, and in that neighbourhood, there are hundreds of sufferers; and, in the several towns, the people who are afflicted with the prevailing epidemic, are represented to us as being in a very destitute condition. In many districts people are dying from the want of medical attendance, medicine, and nourishment." Barbadoes is reported to be quite healthy.

Renewed Secretion of Milk several months after Weaning.—M. GUBLER mentions several cases in *L'Union Médicale*, where the secretion of milk, being solicited several months after weaning, became completely re-established. The first case relates to a woman who had weaned her child for two months, when she was admitted into the children's hospital with her infant, who, since weaning had fallen away considerably. M. Troussseau desired the child to be put to the breast; after a few days, milk was re-secreted, and the infant recovered perfectly. In the second case the milk returned after one month's weaning, and in the third after the child had ceased taking the breast for the space of four months.

Statistics of the Medical Profession in Prussia.—A statistical account of the medical profession in Prussia has just been published at Berlin. According to that document, there are at present 257 district physicians, 3266 practitioners, 962 surgeons of the first class, and 973 of the second class—sum total, 5488. These figures being put by the side of the amount of population, which was at the last census 16,216,912 souls, will give one physician or surgeon for about 3000 inhabitants. The number of veterinary surgeons is 28, and the apothecaries amount to 1471.

Parturition among the Esquimaux.—At

a recent meeting of the Edinburgh Obstetrical Society, Dr. JAMES STRUTHERS exhibited the pelvis of a female Esquimaux, which was chiefly remarkable for the unusually large dimensions of the brim, cavity, and outlet, allowing the largest fetal head to pass with great ease in almost any direction. The following are the diameters of the brim: Transverse, 6 inches; conjugate, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches; oblique, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Of the cavity: Transverse, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; conjugate, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; oblique, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The transverse diameter of the outlet was $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; and the pubic arch was unusually wide.

Dr. Struthers received the pelvis from Mr. G. C. Pirie, who found it last summer under a cairn of stones (the common mode of burying among the Esquimaux), near Cape Hooper, in Davies's Straits. It is an interesting fact (of which Mr. Pirie satisfied himself, thereby confirming the statements of various writers on Greenland), that the Esquimaux women have much safer and more rapid labours than the women of this country. There the whole process of parturition is left in the most absolute manner to nature. As soon as the woman begins to complain, she retires to a low skin hut, built for the purpose, into which no one is allowed on any account to accompany her. Before the lapse of an hour, she generally makes her appearance with the baby on her back. Not unfrequently labour comes on unexpectedly. Such a case came under Mr. Pirie's own observation. The woman left the ship, retired behind a block of ice, and came back within half an hour with the child in her hood. It is stated that the cord is not divided until the placenta has come away, and that the division is effected by the teeth of the mother. Miscarriages, twins, and monsters are of rare occurrence, and it is a very uncommon thing for a woman to die in childbed.—*Medical Times*, May 8.

Quinine in Typhus and Typhoid Fevers.
—On this subject, Professor BENNETT read a paper to the Medico-Chirurgical Society, on Wednesday evening. It appeared, that about the month of November last, Professors Bennett and Christieon had received communications from Dr. Dundas, of Liverpool, mentioning the beneficial results he had found to follow the exhibition of quinine in the continued fevers of warm climates. So strong were the representations of Dr.

Dundas, that Professor Bennett, whose period of clinical duty in the Infirmary had at that time just commenced, determined to give the remedy a fair trial. The doses Dr. Dundas recommended were ten grains every second hour. Dr. Bennett had given quinine in seven out of fourteen cases of typhus or typhoid fever admitted into the Royal Infirmary during the period from November to the end of February. In all seven the physiological effects of the remedy had been produced. In most of the cases, the seventh was the day of the disease on which the treatment of quinine was begun, in some it was later; one patient, however, had it on the sixth day, and none later than the tenth. In one case, 205 grains of quinine had been taken in eighteen doses. In five others about 80 grains had been taken. Dr. Bennett had in none of these instances found the quinine to cut short the disease, or in any way favourably to influence its progress. In one case convalescence had been delayed till the forty-second day. At the same time, Dr. Bennett thought it proper, in bringing the subject before the Society, to mention, that the experience of some other physicians had been more favourable. Dr. Graves, of Dublin, for example, had written to Dr. Dundas to that effect, and so had Dr. Kelly, of Drogheda, who had treated eight cases with the happiest results. Professor Christieon's experience had as yet been limited to one case, that of a girl who had contracted typhoid fever in the hospital when recovering from another disease. In it the employment of the remedy had certainly produced no favourable effect—it was now the forty-second day, and no marked convalescence had commenced. He regarded Dr. Bennett's experiments as of additional value from having been made *coram publico*, in the presence of a large number of intelligent students, many of whom had been from time to time examined on the very cases themselves. Important as the inquiry was, he much feared that the discovery of quinine as an antidote in continued fever would prove of but little avail, unless the additional discovery of new cinchona forests was also made.

Dr. William Robertson had also administered the quinine in some cases, in none with benefit. He had in two cases observed very alarming symptoms to follow its exhibition, a state of almost complete coma having been induced.—*Ibid.*